

# U-Boats Sink 11 Ships Off U.S. Coast; German Drive Brought to Standstill

## Desperate Blows Aimed for Paris Are Hurlled Back

Allied Troops Repel Terrific Attacks Between Oise and Ourcq Rivers

Mount Choisy and Faverolles Retaken

French Take Big Toll of Teuton Dead; Situation at Rheims Unchanged

The German offensive has been brought to a halt.

Whatever slight gains the foe made yesterday in his great drive was counterbalanced by Allied advances.

A new battle developed Sunday night and yesterday between the Oise and Ourcq rivers, on the northern half of the west side of the Marne salient, and at latest reports was raging with the greatest fury.

Fresh German divisions threw themselves forward impetuously. The defenders maintained their positions and in a brilliant counter attack recaptured the village of Faverolles, southwest of Soissons. Mount Choisy was retaken for the fifth time. West of Soissons the enemy appears to have taken some territory.

Sunday night, it is now learned, the Germans made a determined attempt to advance on Paris from the tip of their salient. Two strong columns advanced, one on each side of the highway, which runs to the capital, from Château Thierry, on the Marne. In a furious struggle the French brought the enemy to a complete stop just east of the village of Bouresches, four miles northwest of Château Thierry. Here the foe now stands, with Paris forty-two miles away in an air line.

On the east side of the salient and around Rheims there has been hard fighting, but no essential change in the line.

The German losses are becoming increasingly severe. The Prussian Guards Division has had to be withdrawn on account of the thinning of the ranks. The foe no longer can progress by "infiltration," or shifting small bodies through holes in the Allied line, but must attack in masses.

The bulk of the hostile offensive forces are grouped near Soissons, on the west side of the salient, and observers look for hard fighting there to continue some time.

It is thought by many, however, that the enemy will now try simply to hold his gains and prepare for a great new stroke elsewhere, probably toward Amiens.

Leading Paris newspapers expect Foch to deliver a heavy counter offensive stroke soon.

The Allied troops are in high spirits, believing that they now have the situation well in hand.

Allied Troops Feel Enemy Has Reached End of His Rush

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 3.—Owing to the terrible casualties inflicted upon it, the Prussian Guards Division has been withdrawn from the battle by the German High Command. The German losses are becoming heavier daily.

The Germans, at the beginning of the offensive, followed out a system of filtering through the Allied lines.

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## Britain May Not Draft Irish; Asks Volunteers

(By The Associated Press)

DUBLIN, June 3.—The Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation to-night asking for 50,000 voluntary recruits, and there-after 2,000 to 3,000 monthly, to maintain the Irish divisions.

The first call is to men eighteen to twenty-seven years of age, and special inducement is offered of legislation to insure that land shall be available for the men who fight for their country.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The call for volunteers by Lord Lieutenant Field Marshal French is taken here as an indication that the British government will suspend the enforcement of conscription in Ireland until voluntary recruiting is given a trial.

## Americans Cut Loose in Duel On Toul Front

Pershing's Gunners Answer Teutons, Shot for Shot; Enemy Flier Downed

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 3.—After long inactivity an artillery duel broke out this morning northwest of Toul. It lasted several hours, both American and German batteries letting loose everything they had. The Germans used much gas and high explosives.

The terrific roar of the explosions gradually diminished, until at noon quiet reigned again. No infantry action developed.

Lieutenant Sumner Sewall, of Bath, Me., to-day shot down an enemy two-seater airplane inside the American lines northwest of Toul after a thrilling fight in which six German and three American planes participated.

One of the American patrol flights was intercepted and attacked. For fifteen minutes the machine guns rattled and the soldiers below stood and watched the maneuvers of the aircraft. They saw one enemy plane leave the formation and an American chaser pounce upon it. Both aviators were firing. The American machine was hit twice, but was not damaged. The American pilot is certain that he hit the German, who then started to retreat.

It was here that Lieutenant Sewall dashed in. He fought down the German from 5,000 metres to 200 metres and finally brought him down in a field.

What remained of the enemy plane was taken to Toul and set up in the square of the town on exhibition.

Three other flights today German machines were driven off. In this fighting the American pilots believe they got at least one enemy biplane.

Plans to Stay a Month, U-Boat Captain Says

Quoted Also as Declaring He Wouldn't Use Torpedo Except on Troop Ship

"I won't waste a torpedo on anything less than a troopship," is what the commander of one of the raiding U-boats told Skipper C. M. Gilmore, of the American schooner Edna, who was a prisoner for eight days on the submarine. "Torpedoes are too expensive for ordinary ships."

The German captain was equally outspoken in telling his captives of his plans. "I have oil and provisions enough to stay in these waters another month before starting back," he said. "I certainly intend to do so."

The undersea boat captain said he was surprised at America's entrance into the war, and argued the question amicably with his captives, who landed at an Atlantic port last night.

McAdoo May Arm R. R. Ships

## Defences Adequate Daniels Declares

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Members of the House Naval Committee were assured by Secretary Daniels late to-day that Atlantic Coast defences against submarines were adequate, and it would be unnecessary to recall vessels from the war zone to deal with submarines on this side.

The Secretary said the purpose of the Germans evidently was to frighten the American people into demanding the return of some of their naval forces now abroad.

## 'Planes Patrol Coast in Hunt For U-Boats

100 Go Out From Mineola Alone and Search Sea for 20 Miles

Destroyers, Chasers Hurried Into Action

Increased Precautions for Protection of Shipping Will Be Taken To-day

Within a few minutes of the receipt of definite news that the U-boats were close at hand the coast defences of the country from far up the New England shore to below Cape May, N. J., were fairly humming with activity. Submarine chasers and destroyers fairly tore through the water and hydroplanes circled through the air, often travelling as far as twenty miles to sea in their quest for prey.

By far the greatest activity in the air centred at the Hazlehurst aviation field, Mineola, Long Island. More than 100 planes and dirigible balloons took to the air early in the afternoon at the direction of Major E. L. Canady, commander of the field.

Nearly all the aeroplanes were handled by regular army men and their instructions were to patrol not only the Atlantic Coast line of Long Island but to cover Long Island Sound as well. From the hour they rose until nightfall the planes covered their detail, one moment being just over the air of breakers and the next headed out to sea for twenty miles or more without a turn.

Fly Low Over the Water

The planes flew low over the water, and as their pilots guided them on their way observers armed with high power glasses searched the surface of the sea and as far below as their eyes could carry for a glimpse of the sea wolves.

Along the Jersey coast the patrol, long ready for the emergency that has arisen, went about its task of searching out the raiders methodically. The aerial work was mostly done by Signal Corps men, nearly all of whom carried depth bombs and whose aeroplanes were all equipped with radio devices.

Their patrols took them straight out to sea, thence to the north and to the south and then back to shore. All through the afternoon these whirling sky scouts kept up their search.

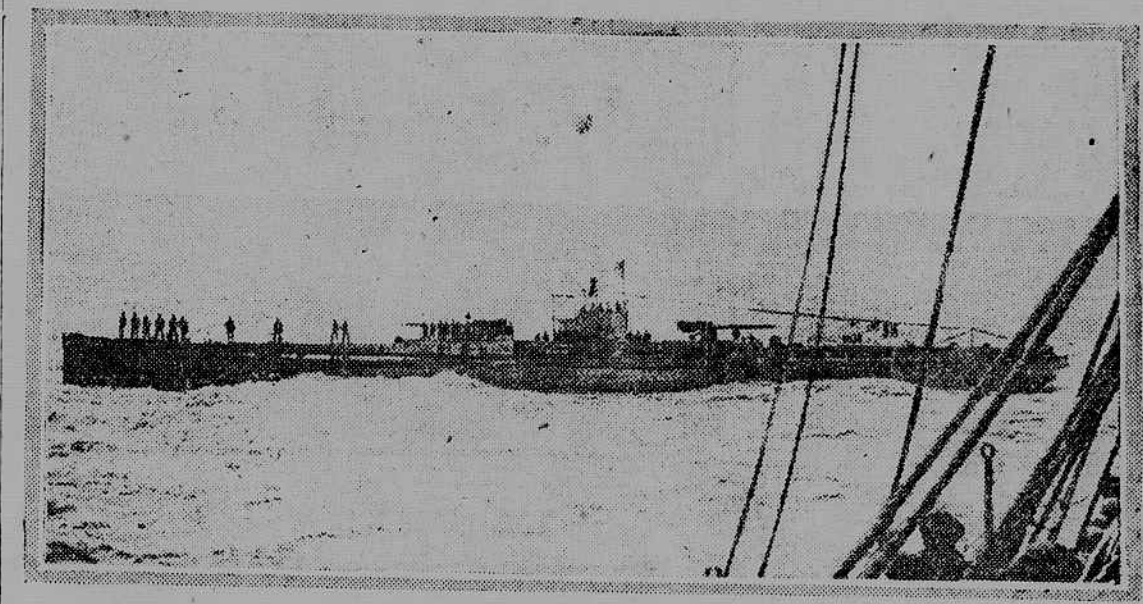
Far down the Jersey coast, to the extreme end where Cape May projects into the sea, coast defence activity began late the night before. Reports reached the coast-guard station of firing at sea and in less time than it takes to write it, navy men, mounted on motorcycles, sped through the town calling officers and sailors on shore leave back to quarters.

Increased Precautions To-day

Soon afterward signal lights began flashing at Sewall's Point, near Cape May, and submarine chasers lying there, were manned and on their way to sea.

## 400 Are Missing From Lost Vessels; Raiders Operated Here Eight Days

A LONG-RANGE CRUISING U-BOAT



This German submarine resembles generally the descriptions of the submarines now active off the Atlantic coast. This one, one of the largest type employed by the Teutons for long range cruises, was photographed from a steamer it had stopped near Cadiz, Spain.

## Toll Taken by U-Boats Off the Atlantic Coast

The following vessels are known to have been sunk by the U-boats operating near the American coast:

Name and Type	Tonnage
Carolina, steamer	5,017
U. S. S. Texel, steamer	7,000
Edward H. Cole, four-masted schooner	1,791
Winneconne, steamer	1,151
Jacob M. Haskell, four-masted schooner	1,778
Isabel B. Wiley, three-masted schooner	779
Samuel W. Hathaway, four-masted schooner	906
Hattie Dunn, three-masted schooner	365
Edna, schooner	325
Herbert L. Pratt, tanker	5,372
Happaug, schooner	5,372

The following vessels are believed to have been sunk: City of Columbus, steamer... 5,633 Tanker (unidentified). Tanker (unidentified).

## U-Boats Aim Blow at U.S. War Plans

Seek to Delay Transport of Troops by Forcing Continuous Convoys

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Germany is bringing the war home to us. That is the conclusion reached by naval authorities on the scant basis of a few hours' sinkings of American ships off the American coast by German submarines.

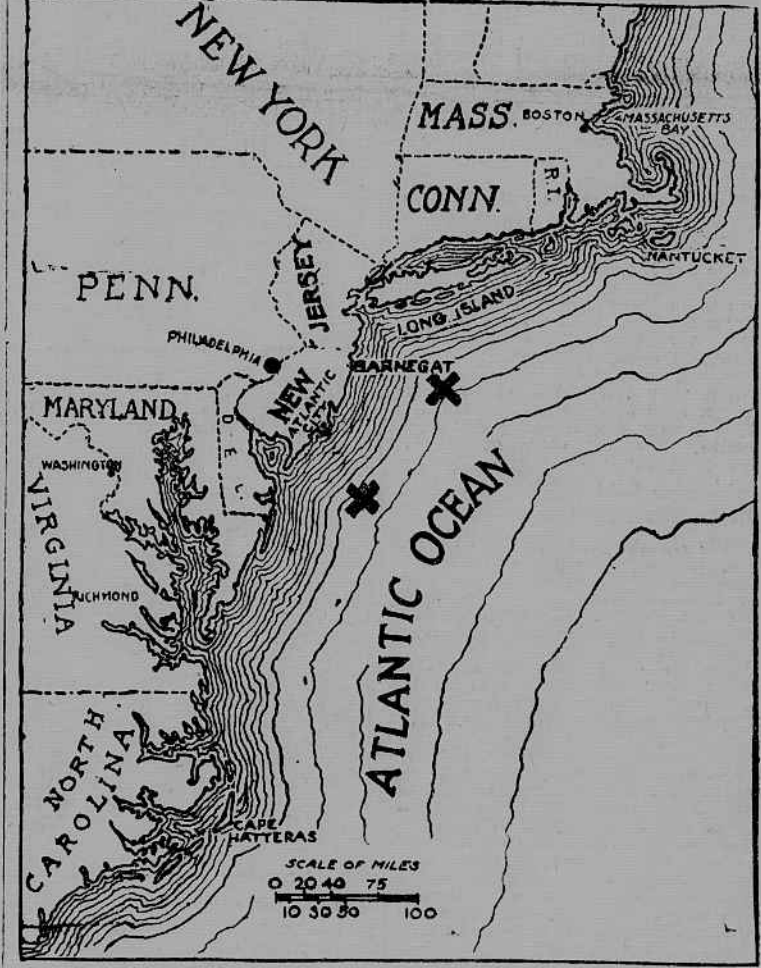
Germany is trying to terrorize this country, perhaps. Perhaps she has the larger idea of interfering with our lines of communication and slowing up our war plans. It is impossible to tell until more is done and the scope of the German plan is developed.

The hasty sinking of unsuspecting prey looks like terrorism, a well established principle of German warfare. But the next few hours or the next few days may reveal a concerted attack upon American transports or upon American or Allied supply ships and show the full aim of German naval strategy.

All that is necessary is for Germany to constantly send submarines to American waters, forcing the Allies to convoy all American transports and all supply ships in both directions all the way across the Atlantic. There is reason to believe that since the sinking of the President Lincoln American transports have been convoyed throughout in both directions, so that the full effect of a larger range of German U-boat activities has been already felt, so far as troopships are concerned. Upon sup-

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## WHERE THE U-BOATS STRUCK



The crosses show approximately where two vessels were sent down. These are the only locations established thus far. The schooner Edward H. Cole was sunk forty-five miles off Barnegat and the tanker Herbert L. Pratt forty-five miles off the Delaware coast.

## Five U-Boats Are Sighted Along Coast

Two Off Jersey, Two at Virginia Capes and One Off North Carolina

NORFOLK, Va., June 3.—Naval officers here said to-night their reports indicated five German submarines had been operating along the Atlantic Coast, and that two had been sighted off the Virginia capes.

Rear Admiral Fechteler, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, said two U-boats had been sighted off the Virginia Capes, and Rear Admiral McLean, commandant of the 5th Naval District, said in addition to these two others were reported off the coast of New Jersey and one off the coast of North Carolina. Neither officer had been advised of any engagement between American warships and the U-boats.

HAVEN'T heard of the Negro Jean of Arc? Read 'The Sister of a Certain Soldier.' N. Y. book stands, 25c.—Adv.

Liner Carolina With 350 Aboard Is Destroyed 100 Miles From New York; City of Columbus Is Overdue And Believed To Be Lost

Seven Sailing Ships Sunk; Captain Held Captive a Week

Navy Employs Its Entire Resources in Combating New Menace; Enemy Uses Bombs and Shells in Attacks; One Seaman Killed

Germany has carried her long-predicted submarine offensive to the American coast.

So far it is known that eleven vessels—four steam driven and seven of sail—have been sent to the bottom. One of these victims is the Carolina, of the New York and Porto Rico Line. The Herbert L. Pratt, a Standard Oil tanker, was sunk yesterday afternoon off the Delaware Capes.

On Sunday afternoon the United States ship Texel, formerly the property of the Holland-American Line was sunk sixty miles from New York City.

The thirty-six members of her crew were landed at Atlantic City last night after a row of thirty-two hours. The Winneconne, a small steamer, and the following schooners—Edward H. Cole, Hauppauge, Jacob M. Haskell, Isabel B. Wiley, Samuel W. Hathaway, Hattie Dunn and Edna—complete the known bag of the U-boats.

Another liner, the City of Columbus, of the Savannah Line, has not been heard from since yesterday afternoon, when her wireless called for help, announcing that she was under the fire of a submarine's guns. Since then there has come no word. Her "S O S" probably was her death cry.

More Than 400 Persons Missing From Liners

Only one man is definitely known to be dead, but 400 persons are missing on the Carolina and the City of Columbus. None of these had been heard from late last night.

Besides the City of Columbus and the eleven known victims of the U-boat bombs and shells, two tankers are missing and numerous fishing craft that have put forth from Jersey harbors have not returned.

Yesterday was not the first day of German submarine warfare off the American coast. Government vessels brought to the Battery last evening Captain Charles E. Holbrook and members of the crew of the Hattie Dunn, schooner, of Machias, Me., whose hull now lies off the Jersey shore.

The captain said he had been kept prisoner in a German submarine for eight days before his final release. During that time, he said, the U-boat sunk at least three other vessels. Other prisoners were brought aboard the submarine and it was crowded with sailors from American ships.

Captain Holbrook added that the men on the submarine were sending messages, either to another ship or to some shore station continuously. Each night the operators listened to press bulletins sent out from America and one of them told of the battle now on in France.

If Holbrook's tale be true, U-boats had been taking toll of American shipping for more than a week before their presence was publicly reported.

Shells and Bombs Used to Sink Vessels

The number of the invading squadron is not known. Members of the crew of the Edward H. Cole assert they saw two enemy submarines. Naval officers at Norfolk said their reports indicated five submarines.

In no instance yet reported did the submarines have recourse to their natural weapons—torpedoes. Ships thus far accounted for were destroyed deliberately, after their crews and passengers had been placed in boats, either by bombs or shell fire.

All day yesterday, boats of shipwrecked men were crawling in toward shore. Most of these were picked up by patrol craft before they reached land.

All of the survivors told similar stories. They told of a gray shape rising from the waves, of the sudden blossoming forth of the black and white ensign of Germany, of the hail that came across the water, and then, a little later, the stern figure of the U-boat commander as he tramped across the deck and ordered the crew to abandon ship.

Entire Coast Ablaze With Searchlights

In no case, so far reported, have the raiders been unnecessarily brutal in their handling of their victims. There has been no firing on lifeboats, or deliberate drowning of seamen, so far as the fragmentary

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